

Amusements.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—9 a. m. to 6 p. m.—Exhibition of Paintings.

ABBEY'S THEATRE—8-15—The Golden Rule.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8-15—Die Meistersinger.

AMERICAN THEATRE—8-15—The Shaughraun.

BROADWAY THEATRE—8-15—Julius Caesar.

CARNegie HALL—2—The Season.

COLUMBIAN THEATRE—8-15—Bonnie Scotland.

DAILY OPERA HOUSE—8-15—Roméo and Juliet.

EMPIRE THEATRE—8-15—Bohemia.

EDEN MUSIC—Concert.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8-15—Mardi.

GARRICK THEATRE—8-15—The Squire of Dames.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8-15—The Squire of Dames.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8-15—The Heart of Maryland.

HOTEL THEATRE—8-15—Black Sheep.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8-15—Contest Guck.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—8-15—Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE—8-15—The Prisoner of Zenda.

MARQUETTE THEATRE—8-15—Mardi.

PALMER'S THEATRE—8-15—Roméo and Juliet.

PASQUIN'S—12-10 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PRINCE OF PEASBURY—12-12 midnight—Vaudeville.

STANDARD THEATRE—8-15—Chimney Fadden.

STAR THEATRE—8-15—Vaudeville.

THEATRO MUSIC HALL—8-15—Vaudeville.

14TH STREET THEATRE—8-15—The Minister of Cleve.

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Business Notices.

THURSDAY TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	1 year, 6 mo.	3 mo.	1 mo.
Daily, 7 days a week.	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$2.00
Daily, without Sunday.	8.00	4.00	2.00
Daily, without Sunday and Holiday.	7.00	3.50	1.50
Weekly Tribune.	1.00	.50	.25
Weekly Tribune.	1.00	.50	.25
Semi-Weekly Tribune.	2.00	1.00	.50
Monthly Tribune.	2.00	1.00	.50
For Sale.	2.00	1.00	.50
Help Wanted.	2.00	1.00	.50
Hotels.	2.00	1.00	.50

Postage prepaid by the Tribune except as hereinafter stated.

CITY POSTAGE—The law requires that a 1-cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by the subscriber. Readers are served by saying their address to the newsdealer.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—To all foreign countries except Russia and Mexico, a cent is added on the Sunday Tribune. To all other countries, 2 cents are added on the Sunday Tribune. This postage must be paid by the subscriber. Readers are served by saying their address to the newsdealer.

REMITTANCES—By Western Union, Express, Order, Check, Draft or Registered Letter, Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.
FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—It is generally believed in Ministerial circles in London that Lord Salisbury has assented to the formation of an Anglo-American Commission to settle the long-standing dispute between the United States and Great Britain, by way of Madrid, are that Maceo with his men has re-entered the Havana province. "The Daily Chronicle" has been attacked by the Venezuelan Blue Book was attacked by "The St. James's Gazette" and "The Morning Post." Mr. Gladstone declined to introduce a deputation to Lord Salisbury to urge Government patronage for Armenian relief.

CONGRESS—Both branches in session. Senate: The House Cuban resolutions were attacked by Mr. Hill and defended by Mr. Sherman; the Dupont election case was discussed; the bill to create a National Art Commission was passed. House: Consideration of two contested election cases occupied the entire day.

DOMESTIC—The Raines Liquor Tax bill passed the Assembly by a vote of 84 to 59. President Cleveland returned to Washington from his duck-hunting trip to Wide Water, Va. State Treasurer Colvin and Assemblyman Sears were chosen National delegates by the Republicans of the XXXIII Congress District, of this State. A severe snowstorm prevailed in New-York and New-England, interrupting railway travel. A ruling of the presiding officer of the Joint Assembly at Frankfort, Ky., will, it is thought, prevent further outbreaks over the Senatorship. Colonel Pope's bicycle establishment in Boston was burned; the loss is over 1,800 wheels were destroyed; the loss is \$125,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN—An agreement for the joint use of patents was made by the General Electric and Westinghouse companies. The Union League Club decided to increase its membership from 1,600 to 1,800. Several Republican clubs passed resolutions favoring McKinley for President if Morton cannot be nominated. The New-York Society of Colonial Dames held a breakfast and reception at Sherry's. George V. Harmon, brother of Register Granville V. Harmon, of Kings County, was stricken with apoplexy in his office and taken to Hudson Street Hospital. Staff Captain Watkins and Adjutant Wright resigned from the Salvation Army. It was announced that General Booth had married. The stock market was stronger. **WEATHER**—Forecast for to-day: Fair and cold. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 57 degrees; lowest, 30; average, 22.

The whip of the Boss was cracked again in Albany yesterday, this time in the Assembly, and now the Raines Liquor Tax bill goes to the Governor for approval or disapproval. The vote was 84 to 59. The bill had eight votes more than the number required to pass it, but there is no doubt that but for the pressure put upon the majority it would have been defeated. Sixteen Republicans voted in the negative. That the condition of things was desperate at the time the bill was taken up was made apparent when Speaker Fish adopted the extraordinary course of ordering the doors of the Assembly Chamber locked, and he kept them locked for seven hours. It is a question whether by so doing he did not invalidate the action taken. There is a provision of the Constitution which says that "the doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy." Not even Speaker Fish will contend that there was anything about this measure of such a character that the public welfare required its passage behind closed doors. Seemingly he has opened the way for Executive disapproval, or for the overthrow of the bill on the ground that it was not passed in a constitutional manner.

paring to be content with such a policy on the part of their own Representatives. The committee is evidently taking pains to understand the matters presented to it thoroughly before reaching a decision, and the probabilities are that a bill in which economy will go hand in hand with wise expenditure will be evolved. Such a bill will meet with popular approval, even if the sum total is considerable.

The House of Representatives gave further evidence yesterday of its purpose to act justly in matters involving party questions by declaring that a Democrat whose seat was contested had been honestly elected and was entitled to his place in the House. The case was that of Coleman against Buck, of the 11th District in Louisiana. Elections Committee No. 2 reported unanimously in favor of Mr. Buck, and its action was confirmed without debate. The disposition shown by the committee and the House should have a tendency to bring to an abrupt close all contests in which the contestant is not strongly convinced that he will be able to make out a case.

PARTY DUTY.

That is a curious conception of party duty which leads a man to support and work for precisely the thing that he himself declares will bring the party to ruin and defeat. An agent in any private concern who managed business on that principle would be thought a fool or something worse. A general who conducted a campaign for which he was responsible in accordance with outside advice which he knew would lead to disaster would be called a traitor and be lucky to escape with his life. A theologian who taught as true what he in his heart believed to be false would lose the respect of honorable men and pass as a hypocrite and coward. The sea captain who scuttled his ship for the profit of the owner of the cargo would be a scoundrel whom a pirate might hold in contempt. The law is universal that he who holds a trust must follow his conscience and his judgment to guard the interests in his hands. There is no exception to this rule in logic. There is only one tolerated in practice. That exception is in the conduct of the Ship of State and the performance of a trust duty owed to the members of a political party.

The proceedings in the State Senate at the close of the Greater New-York bill offer an instructive illustration of the notion held by some intelligent and honorable men of their relation to party duty and public welfare. When the vote was taken on that bill three Senators professing devotion to the principles of the Republican party—two of them of acknowledged regularity and present influence in that organization—gave their support to and helped to crowd through with indecent haste what they themselves declared to be an iniquitous measure and a political blunder. One of those gentlemen was Mr. George R. Mallory. He has been Speaker of the Assembly, and is now in Albany to represent the people of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, and to legislate for the good of the whole State. Mr. Joseph Mullin is there for the same purpose by the grace of the voters of Lewis and Jefferson counties. They are both pledged to support the broad principles of the Republican platform, and to labor for the highest welfare of the party, which is the highest welfare of the people, but they are pledged to no blind obedience to the dictation of any man or set of men, in or out of the Legislature. They are intrusted with power to use it with discretion as free agents and thinking men, not to take orders and do what their consciences condemn. Yet Senator Mallory publicly declared: "I do not believe a city of that size can be well governed, nor do I believe this is a bill in the interest of the Republican party."

"It seems to me that we Republicans are committing the greatest political blunder of the age." "After this bill shall become a law, I never expect again to see a Republican State officer elected." Then he voted in favor of the bill. Did the Republicans of St. Lawrence and Franklin elect him a Senator to make it impossible for a Republican State officer ever again to be elected? And Senator Mullin? He said that "if this bill is passed a great injury will be done to the good government which now exists in Brooklyn, and I also fear that the 'Republican party will suffer harm there.' Then he, too, voted 'aye.' Did the people of Jefferson and Lewis send him to Albany to overthrow the good government enjoyed by their fellow-citizens of the county of Kings?

Thus did these two Senators deliberately by their own confession stab the party to which they owe allegiance and do what they believe to be an injury to the cause of good government and the interests of the people in all parties. Yet they are men of good reputation. They hold high rank among their fellow-legislators. For character and independence they are far above the average politician. We are not disposed to think of them as consciously doing wrong. We regard them rather as the victims of a pernicious notion of party duty, which has been diligently fostered by all the rascals in politics, who have sought to turn capacity for intrigue into power to dominate the actions of honest men. They have led people who ought to know better to think that the control of a primary, however gained, the possession of party machinery, by whatever means secured, gives them a right to dictate legislation, to give it or sell it, to use it for personal ends, to party disadvantage, to public harm, for anything and in any way they please. And they have fostered this idea so persistently that even the legislators themselves have come to look upon obedience to their own consciences as treason, not to the State, not to the party, but to the men who assume to say what the party must do regardless of its own future or the general good. How deeply this poison has eaten its way into the body politic is made sadly evident by the astounding position taken on a great question by men of such standing as Messrs. Mallory and Mullin. They are not the only ones. They are simply the men who have made their betrayal of their own ideal of right and wrong most conspicuous.

MR. PLATT'S LATEST SCHEME.

The work of electing delegates to the Republican National Convention under the auspices of the fraudulent Lauterbach enrollment will begin in this county on next Monday evening. At the primaries then held in each of the 1,192 election precincts delegates will be chosen to the Congress District Conventions, to be held on Wednesday evening, at which will be named the delegates to St. Louis.

It is Mr. Platt's intention to elect his own followers in every district in this county. With the aid that Tammany gave him in the enrollment this ought to have been a comparatively easy task, but owing to the alarm caused by the Committee of Twenty-five's investigation, and a manifest determination to invoke the primary law at every polling-place, his Democratic allies show unmistakable symptoms of weakness. To offset this he has devised a new scheme to beat his opponents in those districts where contests are being waged, with some chance of success, in spite of the padded rolls. His proposition is a high-handed one in the extreme. Instead of permitting the several conventions to select their own chairmen, in accordance with universal practice and immemorial custom, he has actually determined to select these officers himself for the purpose of controlling the Credentials Committees and thus making up the rolls in his own interests. It is about as daring an invasion of popular rights as anything Mr. Platt has attempted here in the last month. He finds a pretext for his purpose in this paragraph of the

official call of the National Committee, issued last December by Chairman Carter:

The Congressional district delegates shall be chosen at conventions called by the Congressional Committee of each such district, in the same manner as the nomination of a Representative in Congress is made in said district; provided, that in any Congressional district where there is no Republican Congressional Committee the Republican State Committee shall appoint from the residents of such district a committee for the purpose of calling a district convention to elect district delegates.

Pursuant to this authority, the State Committee has appointed in this county committees of three in every Congress district. Each of these committees has called a District Convention to elect district delegates. Their powers being expressly limited to the performance of this duty, their functions are now at an end. Interference on their part with the organization or deliberations of the delegates in assembly is an usurpation of authority that should not be tolerated. If they are delegates, their rights, of course, as such must be respected; otherwise they should be excluded from the halls or treated as spectators or disorderly persons, according to their behavior.

Within the last few days it has become apparent that, notwithstanding the monstrous frauds, Mr. Platt's henchmen were in danger of defeat in four or five districts. To avoid such a result he has decided upon this outrageous action, knowing that by securing temporary control of the conventions he will have things practically on his own way and seat such delegates as his lieutenants desire. It remains to be seen how far the reputable Republicans will permit him to exercise his will against their unquestioned and unquestionable rights.

ADJOURN ALL.

In a letter to the Board of Trade and Transportation, read at the monthly meeting of that body on Wednesday, Mr. Edward D. Depeu offered a suggestion which, though at first blush it seemed just a trifle radical if not revolutionary, might well be taken up into the consciousness of the American people and turned over with a grain of seriousness. It was that the Board of Trade and Transportation should start a movement, to be taken up throughout the country, the purpose of which should be to express to Congress the general desire of the people that it should adjourn. In his judgment, nothing that Congress can do would so promote the financial and business interests of the country as to pass the necessary appropriations with as little talk as possible, call the previous question on everything else and then adjourn. Nothing else but that! Just adjourn! Think of it! Just of the possibility of it. Seventy Millions of People! And, before dismissing it as a crank notion, turn it over once or twice in your minds. There's great merit in it. This seems to be an entirely new Depeu. But we undertake to say that he is keeping up the credit of the name. No one, of course, can touch our own Chamney in readiness, versatility, originality and the other great qualities which adorn the foremost man of his own or any other period and make him loved, honored and respected by the whole English-speaking world. But it strikes us that Edward is a close second.

Adjourn Congress! It seems sudden, Edward—but, after all, your head is uncommonly level—why not? You have struck the keynote. It is flooding the country and the world with the most mess of talk, of wrangling, purposeless talk. It is to be said, of course, that the whole civilized world is having the same general trouble—it seems to have followed the grip epidemic—and that everybody, from the Emperor William down to Edward Lauterbach, has become vocal, erupive and vehement. It is much such a time as it was in Holland just before the Polono-Russian War. Everybody is indignant in the agora. Everybody wants war. Everybody has something to say. And Pericles has just died of the plague. The whole world relates to itself, just as the Greek oligarchies and democracies did to themselves several hundred years before the Christian era. In the period of our history has there been such an eruption of talk as in the present closing years of the nineteenth century. And most of it is of a sort that would be much more amusing, entertaining, edifying and fruitfully at the tail of a cart, were the folk in a peaked hat lights his torch and sells his soap, than in a deliberative assembly. Poured out from the tail of a cart it would do vastly less mischief and sell a great deal more soap.

Call Congress off, Edward! By all means call it off! It would not only help all our business interests, but would tend to promote peace. And then, Edward, call off the Legislature at Albany. That distinguished body is doing nothing at all that cannot just as well be dropped where it is as carried to a finish. If it should leave everything alone—the Raines Excise bill, the Greater New-York bill and all the other little bits of business it is trying to do in a brutal and no less blundering way—if it should let everything drop where it is, without embarrassing Governor Morton, or breaking up the Republican party, it would be doing the best possible thing for itself, for the Republican party and for the people at large. Then, Edward, call off the Kentucky Legislature, which is on the point of settling disputed questions with arguments from the hip pocket. Make that body of statesmen break up and go away without breach of the peace. No matter whether a Republican or a Democrat, a free-silver man or a goldbug, be elected or defeated—make them stop angry talk and disperse. There's trouble enough in the world without Congresses and Legislatures adding to it by nonsensical disputations. Get them all to adjourn! Let us have peace.

PROPOSED CABINET CHANGES.

The proposition of Senator Frye, for the creation of a Department of Commerce and Manufactures, contemplates the most important extension of Government activity for many years. It would affect a greater change than the appointment of a Secretary of Agriculture, because there had already long existed a Commissioner of Agriculture as a subordinate of the Secretary of the Interior, while we have never yet had anything at all resembling a Secretary of Commerce. In this respect the United States stands almost alone among the important nations of the world. Most of the European Powers have Ministries of Commerce or their equivalents. Great Britain, France, Prussia, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Holland, Poland, Spain—all have. So have some of the chief British dependencies, such as Canada, Victoria and New Zealand. Some of these have larger Cabinets than ours, and some smaller. Some are republics, some kingdoms, some empires. Their institutions and the spirits of their Governments vary widely. Yet they all deem it well to devote one executive department to the interests of commerce and industry. Certainly it is not unreasonable to consider whether the United States might not with profit follow their example.

Generally speaking, the multiplication of offices is an evil. It certainly is just as soon as it passes the limit of the actual requirements of the public service. In the present case, however, the proposition appears to be not so much to create new offices as to rearrange those already existing. The new department would consist largely of bureaus taken from the Treasury and State Departments; perhaps also from the Department of the Interior. The idea is that these bureaus naturally pertain to commerce and industry, and that their work would be more effective if they were grouped together in a department of their own instead of being attached to departments with which they have no natural connection. The Treasury, for example, has to do with the collection of revenue

and the management of National finances. It has, logically, nothing to do with the Life-Saving Service, the Marine Hospital Service or with the Coast Survey. The State Department has charge of diplomatic relations with foreign countries, but the Consular Service is, or should be, something entirely apart from politics and diplomacy. In fact, there are many bureaus just as incongruously placed as was the Signal Service when it was attached to the Department of War, and there is reason to think their operations would be facilitated and the public service improved by grouping them more logically, even at the expense of creating a new Cabinet portfolio.

Some advantage might be gained, also, by a reduction of the present size and scope of the Treasury Department, which is now an overgrown mass of unrelated bureaus. The tendency has been for many years to attach to the Treasury every bureau that did not distinctly belong elsewhere, as though the Treasury were to stand, generally, for the whole Government, as in England. The evils of this practice have been twofold. The Finance Minister has been burdened with a load of irrelevant details too great for one man to bear, and thus has often been seriously incapacitated for the performance of the legitimate duties of his place; and this one department of the Executive has acquired far too great a volume of "patronage" and consequent political influence. These evils would be corrected by the proposed change. The Secretary of the Treasury would be enabled to give all his attention to the regulation of the currency, the supervision of the banking system, the collection of the revenue, and the guardianship and proper disbursement of the National funds—duties fully sufficient for one man and one department. The Secretary of Commerce should be able to place the Consular Service on a more rational and businesslike basis than it has hitherto had, to promote foreign trade by wise reciprocity arrangements, to deal with the vexed problems of interstate commerce, and to facilitate the maintenance of a reasonable and beneficial tariff system. The increase of administrative machinery and expense would be comparatively slight. The accruing benefits to what ought to be the foremost manufacturing and commercial Nation of the world should be very great. The proposition is well worthy of careful consideration.

A TAMMANY LEGACY.

Those who are interested in making it appear that Tammany government of this city was the best possible government have constantly said that the Commissioners of Accounts were merely making assertions about maladministration in years past, without proving anything. Their contention in behalf of the old order has been that, if they, one-sided testimony was accepted as conclusive, and thus a lively verbal assault was made to look like a valid condemnation. Perhaps they will have the nerve to sneer in like manner at Superintendent Constable's description of the Building Department as he found it, but something more than offensiveness will be required to lull him out of court.

The substance of Mr. Constable's statement before Commissioner Terry on Wednesday was that the offices of his department when he took control of it were absolutely filthy and ill-arranged; that building plans were piled up without order or system, apparently for the purpose of producing confusion; that nearly all the records were more or less useless, and that in the branch of light and ventilation no records were kept; that theatres had been licensed without examination; that in the case of schools, tenements and public buildings fire-escape regulations had been ignored; that thousands of buildings put up under the law of 1882 did not comply with the law, five hundred such buildings having been found among six hundred recently examined; that in thousands of cases wood floors were introduced under ranges and fireplaces, and that, in general, the law as regards appliances for preventing fires was a dead letter; that employees of the department spent much of their time in saloons, away from their districts and duties; that some of them were in business for themselves, using department stationery in their private affairs, and that the Chief Clerk refused to do any work whatever. The present Chief Clerk and Chief Inspector fully corroborated the Superintendent's testimony.

Now if Mr. Constable is to be thrust aside as a witness of no account, it must be done on one of two grounds—either because he does not know what he is talking about, or because he is an unscrupulous liar. How about the first alternative? Well, Mr. Constable before his appointment had had a long and successful experience in building operations. He was, in fact, an expert, and was appointed for that reason. Nobody has ever alleged that he was an ignoramus, foisted into a place for which he was presumptively unfitted. Whether he possesses the highest administrative capacity or not, he certainly comprehends what he sees in his own particular line of business. As to the matters referred to in his testimony he is a thoroughly intelligent witness. So much must be admitted. Is he a liar? We should not think highly of the discretion of any man who should make that accusation against Mr. Constable. He has a reputation worth defending, and is quite competent to defend it.

Really we see no way of escaping from the conclusion that the Superintendent of the Building Department has told the truth about its condition when he took office. And the worst of it is that his testimony relates not only to curable defects of administration, but also and chiefly to gross infractions of law by which health and life are continually endangered. The knaves who infested the department both in a public and a private capacity deliberately contrived to permit all sorts of defects to be built into thousands of structures, without regard to law or common humanity. It is an outrageous, a hideous offence of which they are guilty, and they ought one and all to be in jail, instead of thriving on the proceeds of cruelty and corruption.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Opponents sneer at and misrepresent the Republican platform adopted by the Ohio Convention, which is in principle and in every important detail the Republican National platform. It is only right to show that in this criticism they are unfair. A better and safer gold standard platform has never been framed, and that fact will be clear to every man of candid and fair mind who will consider the matter without the blinding prejudice of partisanship.

"A gold standard," says the Executive Committee of the Bankers' Association. "A currency of gold, silver and paper, with such provisions 'that the purchasing power of the gold, silver or paper shall be at all times equal,' says the Ohio Convention, and there are actually men so dull that they think the two declarations harmonious. Gold to govern, says one; gold and any representative kept always equal to gold, says another. It takes a Democratic trickster to find the difference. In the Republican purpose there is none, as there has been none in Republican practice. All forms of currency were by Republican legislation, against the opposition of every Democrat, made equal in value in 1879, and have been maintained without variation equal in value ever since, excepting the small premium on gold which Democratic stupidity under the Cleveland Administration has caused. Silver we have, and cannot get rid of if we wish, but treat as a purely subsidiary money. Paper we have, and do not want to get rid of, but treat as purely representative of the gold

It promises. The standard of gold value governs every part and every piece of currency circulated under Republican laws, because all are bound together inseparably by the express provision of the act of 1890 that all the gold, silver and paper shall be kept at a parity in value and purchasing power.

There can be no misunderstanding about this in the minds of honest men. Gold, and other currency maintained at a par with gold, means a gold standard of course and of necessity, and the men who pretend that it means anything else are not half honest. But it also means, and this is of large importance, that the volume of the money in circulation shall not be confined to the amount of gold which may at any time be retained for use as money in this country, but shall be supplemented, as it has been for the last seventeen years, by issues of silver and paper always maintained at a parity with gold in purchasing power and in circulation. The contraction of the currency to gold alone would give that metal, it is possible and by many believed, undue purchasing power. The maintenance of a full volume of representative currency, at all times kept equal with gold in value, removes that objection, and gives to the country money as good as the best anywhere known in the commercial world, and at the same time in volume sufficient for any commercial or industrial requirements.

The men are to be pitied for paucity of intellect or for lack of honesty who can conceive that there can be anything in the nature of a dodge or evasion in such a declaration as this. Several kinds of currency, all maintained at par in gold, involve a gold standard everywhere and all the time, and cannot by possibility mean anything else. The question by what legislation and under what conditions at various times silver and paper can be maintained at par with gold is always and of necessity the practical one of detail, which each Congress must decide in the face of the facts existing. But the principle declared by the Republican party in its legislation of 1890 and in its National platform, and by the party in Ohio in its recent platform, leaves absolutely nothing to discuss or dispute about. Twenty kinds of money, all kept at par in gold, would always mean nothing but a gold standard of value.

The first edition of The Tribune Almanac for 1896 having been early exhausted, a new and amended edition has been prepared, and is now ready for circulation. In addition to the great fund of information included in the first issue, the Almanac has been brought down to date by the incorporation of much material of great interest which was unavailable when the volume went to press with the beginning of the year. It contains a list of the failures for 1895, compiled from the latest statistics, and completed up to January 1; the roll of the principal State, city and Brooklyn officers as now filled; election returns from districts where the count was delayed, and many changes in the body of the work due to happenings since the New Year. The Tribune Almanac is the most convenient pamphlet of political and general information published, and is sold for twenty-five cents.

They are talking of revising the road law in New-Jersey. There ought to be no amendment that will interfere in the least with the work of supplying good highways, which has gained such momentum in that State.

The best interests of the schools of Brooklyn are threatened by a bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Cullen, excepting that city from the operation of the first section of the law passed last year which authorizes any city or village in the State to maintain a school or class for the professional training of teachers. The effect of the bill in its present shape would be to do away with the Training School in Brooklyn, and it is believed that its purpose is to exempt Brooklyn from the operation of another clause of the law passed last year—the clause which provides that after January 1, 1897, no one shall be licensed or employed in any primary or grammar grade in any part of the State who has not been graduated from a high school and from a training school for teachers, or from institutions of equal or higher rank approved by the State Superintendent. The proposed enactment could not but impair the efficiency of the schools of Brooklyn and lower the standard sought to be maintained in them. The provisions of the law passed in 1895 are wise and far-seeing, and the law has received high praise from the best educational authorities. It should not be tampered with, nor should it be restricted in its application to any part of the State. Professional training for teachers is generally recognized as of the first importance, and the law requiring such training in the case of all teachers appointed after the beginning of next year is good.

Manitoba shows signs of a determination to secede from the Dominion and take its place as a Crown colony, rather than submit to the school legislation which the Canadian Government seeks to impose upon it. A further step would be to rap on the front door of the United States and invite admission.

The heirs of Anneke Jans show no diminution of numbers as the years advance, but, on the contrary, multiply with the fertility of Australian rabbits. They are, as a rule, greater fools than the ordinary run of imbeciles who pay money to lawyers to vindicate their claim to shadowy estates, and persist in their delusions in the face of all sorts of discouragements. Not long ago Lawyer Thomas M. Shearman replied to a letter of one of these missionaries that there was no such estate, and that no ground for any expectation of inheritance on the part of anybody had ever had an existence.